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OPENING WEEK.

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The public are invited to call and examine the elegant machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embraced all those practical points which have been found necessary for the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

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REMOVAL. - MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 22 Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stock-ings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

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LOOK!!!-Low prices for CARPETS!!!\$200,000 worth of English Carpeting at a tremendous reduction.
English PRIVET CARPETS 9, 10, and 11, per yard!
English BRUSSELS CARPETS 65, 7, and 8, per yard!
Beautiful INGRAIN CARPETS 3, 4, and 5, per yard!
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WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most excellent qualities and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most neurishing and healthy Crackers ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children.

With hot and cold dishes at lunch, they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

New Hork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1858.

AN EIGHT-PAGE EXTRA TRIBUNE :

The great, conclusive struggle in Congress for and egainst the Federal imposition of the Lecompton Constitution upon Karsas being now imminent, the Publishers of THE TRIB-USE are engaged in making up an Extra Edition of their Semi-Weekly issue, which shall serve to set the character and grounds of that struggle—the principles involved and the consequences depending—fully and authentically before the Country. That Extra will be issued on Saturday of this week, and will contain:

1. The Specch in our City of the Hon. FREDERICK P. STAN-TON, late U. S. Secretary for the Territory of Kansas, narrating the recent course of events in Kansas and exposing the frauds in which the Lecompton Constitution originated and the chicaneries and vilialnies by which those who dare not submit it for adoption or rejection to the People of Kansas, are yet scheming and striwing to force it upon them through the action of Congress, backed

2. The Letter of the Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, reprehending the Lecompton Imposture and insisting that no Constitution be imposed on Kansas which shall not have been fairly ratified by her People;

3. The Report to the Senate of the Hon. Jas. S. GREEN of Missouri, setting forth, in behalf of a bare majority of the Committee on Territories, the grounds on which Congress is asked to accept and ratify the Lecompton Constitution as that of the State of Kansss, and the bill proposed to effect that object;

4. The minority Report of the Hou. Messrs. Collamin and Wans, Republican Members of the Committee aforesaid, protesting against the imposition of the Lecompton Constitution of

5. The minority Report of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS Chairman of the Committee on Territories, showing why and wherein an honest exposition of and adherence to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, also to the grounds on which the Topeks Constitution was resisted in the last Congress, and to the expitcit pledges of the Cincinnati Platform and of President Buchanan, imperatively require of Congress the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution : 6. The Letter of Regent Calmoun of Kansas, trying to clear

bimself from the imputations of fraud and juggling in the matter of the Election Returns under the Lecompton Constitution.

These documents, we believe, in connection with Mr. Bo chanan's late Extraordinary Message, which has already obtained universal currency, afford a full and fair view of the momenteus struggle now in progress from its three several aspects-Lecomptonite, Douglasite, and Republican. We propose to print them all in an Extra of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which we offer at these prices: Single copies 3 cents; 12 copies 30 cents; 45 copies \$1; \$2 per hundred; \$15 per thousand. Single copies inclosed in separate wrappers of otherwise, and directed to such addresses as may accompany the order.

We need hardly say that the prices above cited will barely cover the cost of paper and press-work. We have placed them then low in order that we may the more effectively entreat al who love Truth and Freedom to aid us in giving these documents the widest possible diffusion. There should be Half a Million of copies disseminated at once. As we cannot keep so large a mass of types standing, we urge that all orders be promptly transmitted HORACE GREELEY & Co...

Tribune Office, New-York.

Probably each day brings tifty letters to this Cityadant in New-York, so I write to inquire on what terms abundant in New York, so I write to industry on what terms I can obtain a few thousand dollars on bond and mortgage on my farm [mills, or other real estate], worth double for treblej the same required." Such is the tenor of many letters still addressed to this establishment, though we have so often explained that money is never so plentiful in this City that it may be obtained on bond and mortage on distant property, unless by persons who have strong personal influence, and then at heavy rates. When mone is in ever so liberal supply, those who own it can rarely be induced to lean it on other security than that which will cortainly secure them their money again whenever they may happen to want st-which a country mortgage notorionaly will not. Even City mortgages of unexceptionable character will not command all the modey that is wanted on such securities at seven per cent per annum, punctually paid every six months, though such mort-gages can usually be sold at a moderate shave, while a country mortgage on which money must be realized at once can usually be sold only at a ruinous discount. When money is reported abundant here at five or six per cent, it is so obtained only on call with securities from which the amount loaned may surely b realized at a day's notice. Parties having units, tens or hundreds of thousand dollars, which they expect to need at an early fature of the control of the who want money to remember those facts, and not ask us write them special letters respecting them,

There were no signs of the eteamship America, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, at Halifax at 11 o'clock last evening.

One Charles L. Taylor has been arrested at St. Louis on a charge of having set fire to the Pacific Hotel, after murdering one of its inmates. The landlord and watchman of the house are also suspected of having been parties to this crime, which resulted in so terrible a loss of life. Full particulars of the catastrophe may be found in another column.

From Mexico we have later dates. There had been no political change of importance, but there was violent opposition to Gen. Zul aga's Government in various quarters, and a new revolution seemed imminent.

From the Utah expedition we have later advices by way of St. Louis. The army continued in good health, and the weather mild. But little snow had fallen in the vicinity of Camp Scott. Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and others had been indicted in the United States District Court for high treason. The Mormon Legislature was still in scasion.

In CONGRESS yesterday, Mr. Crittenden presented to the Senate a letter from Gen. Shields, together with his credentials as Senator from Minnesota, and urged immediate action. A motion to lay the subject upon the table was lost. Mr. Toombe submitted a resolution referring the question to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether Minnesota be now a State. The Army bill was then taken up. Mr. Johnson's substitute, providing for the employment of volunteers, after having been amended by making the number 3,000 instead of 4,000, was rejected. Mr. Hunter proposed another substitute, which Mr. Pugh moved to amend by a provision authorizing the President to accept of the services of volunteers, not exceeding 3,000, to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The amendment was adopted, but the bill in its then form was rejected by a vote of 16 to 35. A reconsideration was moved, but not veted upon. Messre, Seward and Cameron voted in the affirmative. After listening to a personal explanation between Messrs. Bell and Johnson of Tennessee, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Quitman reported a bill au thorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defense of the frontiers of Texas, and giving the President power to call out four additional regiments of volunteers. The case of the Hon, O. B. Matteson was called up. After considerable discussion, the resolution directing his expulsion was referred to a Select Committee.

The majority of the Senate Committee appointed to lubricate the Lecompton Constitution-since even the Senate cannot swallow that enormous mouthful till it has been well slavered over-affect to ascribe a decisive importance to the cooperation of Acting-Gov. Stanton in bringing the Lecompton Convention into being. They even go so far as not only to represent that action on his part as conclusive as against him of the legality and even the fairness of that Convention and its proceedings, but to urge the neglect of the body of the people of Kansas to vote for delegates to it as estopping them, as the lawyers say, from being heard in objection to what it has done.

It would no doubt have been altogether better, as we saw and pointed out at the time, and as Mr. Stanton himself now fully admits, if in conse quence of the imperfect census, disfranchising as it did so large a proportion of the counties and the citizens of Kansas, he had declined to make any apportionment of delegates on so imperfect and mfair a basis, and so had crushed this Lecompton cochatrice in the egg. Undoubtedly Gov. Geary, had be remained in office, would have taken that course. But whatever else may be thought or said of the conduct of Acting-Governor Stanton in making an apportionment, and thereby contributing an essential step toward bringing into existence a monster which is now seeking to swallow down the liberties and rights of the people of Kansas, it is only by a most disingenuous concealment on the part of the majority of the Senate Committee-a concealment in character, we may observe, with the whole tenor of their report-that even an attempt can be made to set up this apportionment as estopping either Mr. Stanton or the people of Kansas from claiming it as the right of the body of the people to be heard on the question of the recognition of the work of that Convention as the State

Constitution of Kansas. The Committee know perfectly well that Acting-Governor Stanton, in making this apportionment on the basis of a censu which he admitted at the time to be imperfect-though his recent arrival in the Territory, and the company by which he was then surrounded, prevented him from anything like a full knowledge of the imperfections, if, in deed, they ought not rather to be called frauds of that census-they know perfectly well that Acting-Governor Stanton expressly took the ground and instified his acting in the matter, on the ground that whatever objections might be made to the Convention itself, to the act under which it was called, to the census, to the apportionment of the delegates, or to the limitation of the right of suffrage on this occasion, the people of Kansas held in their own hands, and would be sustained by Governor Walker, by the President, and by Congress, in exercising, the means of protecting themselves against any action on the part of the Convention not in conformity to their opinions or preferences. At the very time that Acting-Governor Stanton made this apportionment which the majority of the Senate Committee are now seeking to represent as an absolute surrender on the part of Mr. Stanton, of the people of Kansas, into the hands of this Convention, to be dealt with by it, in all that concerned the organization of Kansas as a State, as that Convention might see fit, and as shutting up his mouth from any protest against their proceedings-in the very act of thus unfortunately assisting to usher into the world this illconditioned monster, which it is now attempted to represent as having, as soon as it was born, swallowed down the people of Kansas, Acting-Governor Stanton excused himself for acting as mid wife on this occasion, on the express ground that the Constitution to be framed must and would be submitted to a full and free vote of all the resident inhabitants of Kansas, and that if not so submitted and so approved, the President would recommend and would urge its rejection by Congress. Surely Mr. Stanton is not estopped from complaining that the Lecompton Convention, by refusing to submit their Constitution to a

popular vote has violated the fundamental condition

and since the pecule of Kauras, in spite of the Con-

vention, have found the means to express at an election, the regularity of which the most rabid Lecomptonites do not venture to question, their decided repugnance to this instrument, how absurd to argue that Mr. Stanton is estopped from insisting that this popular expression of repugnance and rejection ought to be listened to and respected! The Committee would represent that Mr. Stanton, beside having been inveigled into aiding to pass off this spurious offspring of the bogus Legislature as the lawful issue of the people of Kansas, had gone still further, and had at the same time belped to strangle the alleged mother, as part of a plot for thrusting this supposititious monster into the possession, as lawful heir, of all her rights and property. But so far from doing any such thing, Mr. Stantor, while aiding to give birth to this intrusive thing, expressly recognized the continued existence of the people of Kansas, their continued possession of their political inheritance, and their full and free consent as absolutely necessary to give validity to anything which the Convention might propose.

Still more disingenuous is it, if possible, to represent the citizens of Kansas as estopped by their neglect to vote under the apportionment made by Mr. Stanton, and, by having failed or neglected to secure a majority in that Convention, as having cut themselves off from any right to object to the Constitution framed by it. In the first place, by the confession of this very report, a very considerable number of the voters, including the inhabitants of entire counties, were totally cut off from the power of voting; while, according to the reasoning of the report, Acting-Governor Stanton, by assigning the whole number of sixty delegates to the counties for which a census was returned, actually disabled the Convention from admitting to seats the delegates who had been elected from some of the disfranchised counties. In the second place, in the very act of making the apportionment, Acting-Governor Stanton expressly reserved and assured to the inhabitants of Kansas the right of ultimately accepting or rejecting any Constitution that the Convention might frame. Nor did he do this on his own responsibility alone. The instructions of Governor Walker fully authorized these assurances. They were renewed over and over again by Governor Walker himself, after his arrival in the Territory; and they have been more than once publicly indorsed and recognized by the President himself. What, then, is the reasonable conclusion from the fact that under these circumstances the great majority of the people of Kansas abstained from voting for members of the Convention? Must they be understood as consenting beforehand to all that the Convention might do Must they be taken to have voluntarily renounced their natural and original liberty; as having given to this Convention a power of attorney irrevocable, to act in their name and behalf; as having signed away their sovereignty, and as having substituted the Convention as sovereign in their place? Must it necessarily be concluded that they estopped themselves from any further voice in the matter? Is it not more reasonable to suppose-could a democratic tribunal do otherwise than supposewould not a decent degree of respect for the rights of the people lead inevitably to the supposition that, relying upon the reiterate i assurances made to them in the President's name and by his authority, that the work of the Convention should be submitted to a fair, free and full vote of the people. they declined to take any part in a preliminary election which, in their view of it greatly lacked all these qualities, and to take part in which might seem like sanctioning the very unfairness and irreg-

ularity of which they complained? Does this Senatorial Committee wish to place President Buchanan before the world in the light of having tricked Acting-Governor Stanton and Governor Walker by ambiguous instructions into giving to the people of Kansas unfounded assurances-of having stood by and allowed those assurances to be given, over and over again in his name-of having himself seemed publicly to indorse them, and of having thus entrapped the a Constitution made for them and thrust upon them not only without their consent, but against their vehement protest and even resolved resistance! If the legal notion of an estoppel is to be brought into this controversy, we should say the estoppel is with Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party, whose President and spokesman he is, and not with Mr. Stanton, and still less with the people of Kansas.

We have all along, in our comments on Mexican affairs, expressed a strong sympathy with the Liberal party, and with Comonfort's Government as acting in the interest of that party as against the Church-and-State Conservatives. But Comonfort in his present position is no longer entitled to be considered as the head or representative of the Mexican Liberal party. In fact, the unfortunate convulsions in Mexico, one of the first consequences of which has been his own expulsion, have grown entirely out of Comonfort's want of fidelity to the Liberal party, to which he was indebted for his elevation. Instead of standing by that party and doing his best to carry out, or if that were not possible, to modify by constitutional means the new Constitution which the Liberal Congress had formed. Comonfort undertook, of his own mere motion, and by his own sole authority, to set aside that Constitution, and to substitute a dictatorship of his own in its place. It was not in any attempt to sustain the Liberal party, but in an attempt to set up himself, backed by the Army, as a new or third party, a sort of compromise between the Liberals and the Conservatives, that Comonfort has fallen to the ground. Little disposed as we are to say anything calculated to wound his feelings, it is impossible o stand by and see him claimed as the head of the Mexican Liberal party, and assistance asked of this country to reinstate him in the government he has lost, without calling attention to the truth. It has been still more the distrust of the Liberal party, whom he had just abandoned, and even the distrust of his own soldiers, on whom he had relied to carry out his coup d'état, than the arms or influence of the Conservatives, that have driven Comonfort from Mexico. Generals like Inglesias, Zamora and Zarate, who owed their positions entirely to Comonfort, abandoned him and returned to the constitutional order as soon as they saw that alleged difficulties in operating the Constitution were but a pretext on his part for deserting the Liberal party, to which he owed his election. As to that party, it is not surprising if, with this new instance of want of fidelity, they refused any longer to recognize as their chief a man who, at three different times before, since his accession to power, had sought to bargain with the Clergy, and thus to risk if not to thwart the objects which the Liberals had chiefly at heart. The very fact that Comonfort has come to the under which he assisted in giving vitality to it;

United States instead of remaining in Mexico.

proves him no longer to represent or to belong to the Liberal party, or indeed to any other party, of that country. The progressive and constitutional party, though for the time it has lost the capital through the defection of Comonfort's soldiers, still remains in full organization, with Juarez, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Provisional President, at its head, who, it is well known, has organized a Liberal Government at Guanajuato, in opposition to the revolutionists who hold the

To aid and countenance, as The Herald seems inclined to do, the raising of men in this country to enable Comonfort to return to Mexico-a man qually repudiated by both the great parties into hich that unhappy country is divided-would be the setting on foot of a fillibustering expedition, it being the distinguishing characteristic of such expeditions, that whatever their pretexts, their real object is the personal advancement and private ends of those who set them on foot. This proposed expedition may be said, in one point of view at least, to be even less defensible than Walker's Central American enterprise. Walker actually was invited to Central America by one of the two parties by which Nicaragua was divided. Comonfort, on the other hand, appears to have been equally rejected by both the corresponding parties into which Mexico is divided.

We may take this occasion to observe that Comonfortall along has been inclined to look too much to the United States to keep him in power. In his famous treaty entered into with Mr. Forsyth he was ready to mortgage both the future revenue and the territories of the Republic to find means for the temporary replenishment of his empty treasury; and now, expelled from Mexico by the common consent of all parties in it, he proposes to go back by American aid, or rather, as we hope the case is, some volunteer and ill-advised friends of his propose that an American expedition shall be set on foot to reinstate him. But as the former attempt to lean on the United States, which had the form of legality, failed, the other, directly in the face of the neutrality laws as it is, can hardly succeed any bet-

Mexico is not able to cope with the United States in a national war, but she has shown herself abundantly strong to repel fillibuster enterprises. Take, for example, the expeditions of Carvajal on the frontiers of Mexico and Texas, of Walker and Raousset in Sonora, of Sentmanart in Tabasco, of Zerman in Lower California, and the unfortunate end of Crabb and his followers. We can hardly expect that a similar enterprise, even if led by Comonfort, would have any other result. Immediately after Comonfort undertook his coup d'état, Vidaurri and Garza, or what amounts to the same thing, the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, concluded a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive to defend the Constitution and oppose his usurpation. They would be ready to meet him on the frontier, and though Comonfort might escape by a second flight, it might go hard with the unfortunate men whom he had seduced to follow him.

A case has been recently decided in the Kentucky Court of Appeals in a way which we think by no means creditable or worthy of the ancient judicial reputation of that State. A plain statement of the facts will enable the reader to comprehend the nature of this case, and to estimate the weight of the decision. Stephen Kyler, a negro slave, was emancipated by his master, Joseph Kyler, in the year 1843. For many years prior to his emancipation he had, so far as he could be by the laws of Kentucky, been the husband of Cynthia, the slave of one Taylor. Joseph Kyler, benevolently desiring to secure to his emancipated slave this wife, bought her of Taylor. He would at once have made her free, but the Kentucky Constitution of 1850 provides that no slave can be emancipated unless he or she shall emigrate from the State. Under these circumstances, and following legal advice, Joseph Kyler had recourse to a statute of Kentucky which provides "that no free negro shall be capable of acquiring in fee, or holding for any gth of time, as hirer or otherwise, any slav other than the husband, wife, parent or descendant of such free pegro." Under this provision Cynthia was conveyed to her husband. It is proper here to remark that this conveyance was upon its face absolute. This we think to have been unfortunate, because if in that conveyance it had been expressly stated that Cynthia was conveyed to Stephen as his wife, in accordance with the statute above cited, the terms of which might have been repeated in the instrument, we cannot conceive how any Court, however binsed, could have come to the conclusion which we shall pres-

ently refer to. Before the sale, which was for a merely nominal onsideration, of Cynthia to her husband, one Dunap had recovered two judgments against Stephen, Eight years afterwards, in 1857, he sued out writs of fi. fac. upon his judgments, and levied on Cynthia, as the property of Stephen, and was procoeding to sell her as a slave. Stephen, joining with his wife, brought this action, asking the Circuit Court to declare that the woman was the wife and not the property of the man. This Court, however decided against the plaintiffs, and the case went up to the Court of Appeals. Wheat C. J. affirmed the decision of the Court below.

Now, this we hold to be a decision against law. reason and equity. Judge Wheat refused to regard any parol testimony concerning the transaction, or in explanation of the intention of Joseph Kyler in conveying Cynthia to her husband. He saw fit to consider nakedly the bill of sale to Stephen; and in so doing made a most egregious and discreditable blunder. Because if the bill was to be literally interpreted, Stephen Kyler could have taken no interest in Cynthia, and Joseph Kyler, her vendor, could have passed none; so that to all intents and purposes Cynthia remained the slave of Joseph Kyler. and could not be attached for the indebtedness of another. The statute of Kentucky, as above cited, is upon this point explicit. Stephen could not acquire property in Cyuthia as a slave; and therefore she could not be attached to satisfy a judgment against him. The conveyance was void ab initio for illegality, and if the case had been decided properly, all evidence of a sale from Joseph Kyler to Stephen Kyler would have been at once ruled out, and summary judgment have been rendered for the plaintiff.

The Legislature of Kentucky, actuated no doubt a humane spirit, has provided that a free negro may acquire a fee in his wife. Where the words of a statute are of a dubious character, the just and proper course of the law is to inquire into the intention of the Legislature, and to interpret the statute as pearly as possible in conformity with the causes of its origin. In this case, as was forcibly urged by Mr. Burton of counsel for the appellarts, the Legislature intended and did make "a departure from the general policy of the State in regard to the instiintion of Slavery." It intended to establish a

new domestic relation, in which the wife might become the property of the husband, as a wife but not as a chattel. It certain'y never could have been the intention of the Legislature to give the free negro a vendible interest in his wife, since to have done so would have been in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of Kentucky and of the very statute under consideration. Stephen could take only a limited interest in Cynthia, and that interest was clearly one which did not extend to the power of disposing of her person. If he could well her, he could also sell her offspring. She might have ten or fifteen children, all at the mercy of the father, who might thus become a large slaveholder in spite of the spirit of the statute. Surely, the Legislature of Kentucky could never have contemplated an absurdity like this. In interpreting a law, its framers must be considered as rational beines, incapable of undoing with one hand what they do with the other. If the statute in question did not contemplate the acquisition of a limited interest, it is hard to say what it did contemplate. It expressly prohibits free negroes from owning slaves, but it provides a method by which a free husband may emaneipate his slave wife or a free child his slave parent. In the whole slave code we know of no provision better entitled to be called humane, and we regret to see its benevolent provisions quibbled away by a court of justice.

Slaves in Kentucky are personal property. Whether property in them may be passed by parol contract we do not know; but certainly there can be reason, in cases of disputed or doubtful title, for adhering to the rules of evidence with the tenacity necessary and proper enough in real actions. As a general rule in most Courts parol testimony will not be permitted to vary the contents of a written instrument. But nothing of the kind was needed n this case. All that was required was sufficient evidence to explain the real character of the bill of sale to Stephen, and the real intention of the vendor. We think, therefore, that it would have been entirely competent for the Court to have gone behind the bill, and to have inquired into the intention of Joseph Kyler in making the sale of Cynthia to Stephen. No less was it the duty of the Court to exhibit that tenderness for liberty and for woman which is entertained in most tribunals of the common law. Equally was it the right and the duty of the Court to consider the intention of the Legislature in enacting the statute. We confess that the statute is framed in a blundering way. as most statutes are. But any man with half an eye can see what provision was intended. We hope that the next Legislature of Kentucky will put the question past all doubt.

It is a pretty hard case for a poor man to have his horse, his cow, or his hog seized by the constable and sold for debt. The laws of Kentucky interpose to prevent these cruel seizures. But they are impotent, it seems, to prevent the attachment of a freeman's wife, living with him in fancied security, and her sale under the hammer. Should this decision become a settled law, it will be utterly impossible for a free negro in Kentuky to rescue his wife, father, mother or child from Slavery. We should think that public opinion, even in Kentucky, would be strong enough to frown down such proceedings as those which we have described. We do not see how a human being, after levying on a man's wife and selling her to satisfy his debt can look his fellow-creatures in the face. We did mean to express the hope that this case might be carried to the Supreme Court, but we remember the Dred Scott decision, and abstain from any such

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858. After the Army bill was defeated in the Senate after it had first engrafted an authority for the em owment of volunteers by one vote, Mr. Hale moved a reconsideration, pending which an adournment was carried. The expectation now is that a new bill will be contrived, containing a provision for the disbandment of the new levies after two years. This is not, however, acceptable to the Administration, and much feeling has been given vent to at the result to-day.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY.

sury notes, so as to replace them with new issues at higher interest, after bids have been opened on March 12 for the five millions advertised.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

The defeat of the Army bill in the Senate is not considered as conclusive against an increase of the Army as it is thought the bill pending in the House will, with slight amendments, be accepted by a majority of the Senate. the Senate.
The House Committee on Elections have come to no

The U.S. Supreme Court will adjourn to-morrow until the 1st of April next.

It is not true that the House Committee on Territo-

ties have agreed to report a bill for the Territorial Government of Sierra Nevada. They have merely decided to consider the memorial on the subject.

The Hon. James B. Clay of Kentucky was in his seat in the House to-day, and received the congratulations of his friends.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1858. Mr. MASON (Va.) presented resolutions asking in-formation as to the condition of the Navy for many years past; also relative to captures of vessels and

years past; also, relative to captures of vessels and prize-money during the last war.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) presented a letter from Mr. Shields, and moved that he take his seat as Senator from Minnesots. The letter argues that Minnesota is a sovereign State, and one of the members of the United States. It refers to several precedents for the guidance of the Senate in the matter. A division took place as to whether it was a priv-

leged question.

Mr. PUGH (Ohio) thought it was, but contended
that Minnesota had not so far compiled with the terms
of admission as to entitle her Senators to be sworn, without some action of Congress.

Mr. CRITTENDEN sent up Mr. Shields's credentials.

Mr. CRITTENDEN argued that the matter was a question of privilege. He contended that Mr. Shields's right to a seat was as good as his own, and urged the importance of immediate action.

Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) moved to lay the subject

mr. TOOMBS (6a.), said that the whole question was, "Is Minresota a State?" He submitted a resolution referring the question concerning Mr. Shields to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inthe whether Minnesota was a State in the Union nder the Constitution.

The Army bill was then taken up for consideration

The percing proposition was the substitute of Mandon (Tennat, for the employment of 4,000 volume

This was amerded by reducing the number to

3,069.
The bill was then discussed at length, and the substitute rejected by 28 against 29.
Mr. HUNTER Va.) proposed, as a substitute for the original bill, to increase the regular Army by all

ing to it can regiment of dragoons and inverse

Mr. PUGH (Obio, moved to amend Mr. Hunter)

Abenders—Bester, Bester, Reid, Wade and Henderson
An amicable personal explanation took place be,
tween Messrs. Bell and Johnson. Mr. Bell remarked
that he didn't say that he would disregard that is,
structions of the Tennessee Legislature, but that is
wouldn't obey them; nor did he say that he would
vote for the admission of Kansas unfer the Leceaston Constitution; he was inclined to go against it,
but would await new developments.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) begged leave to interposa
saying he had paid particular attention to Mr. Bell's
speech, and when Mr. Johnson replied, he saw that
Mr. Johnson had misapprehended when he speke as
if Mr. Bell had piedged himself to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Adjourned till Monday.

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HOUSE OF RPPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. QUITMAN (Miss.), from the Committee on Miltary Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defense the frontiers of Texas; also, authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additionarizing that this was more indicative of public sent meut than any yet presented. Action thereupon was postponed till Wednesday.

The Matteson Expulsion case was called up.
Mr. HARRIS (Ill.) expressed his firm belief that the House had power, and it was its duty, to pass the resolution, and to do it at once. All the facts of the case were in the form of depositions, with which meanbers were probably familiar.

Mr. KEPT (S. C.) said that on a former occasion he had moved, as an act of justice, the postponement of the case, having been informed that Mrs. Matteson was sick. He had since then learned that the statement was fabricated. Some accounts say that she was sick, and others that she was enjoying better health than ever.

He read a statement from the family physician to the effect that Mrs. Matteson had not seen a well day for six months past, and during the last few weeks had suffered more than ever.

Mr. SEWARD (Ga.) said a more important question could not be presented. He voted for the expulsion of Mr. Matteson because he thought it just, but he would defend his constitutional rights in the House. The last Congress had exhausted its constitutional power over the subject. Where is the law or the clause in the Constitution prohibiting the people from electing any man they choose?

Mr. STANTON (Ohie) contended that the House must keep within the spirit of constitutional rules and the rules of the common law—namely, that no man shall be punished twice for the same offense. Mr. Matteson has already been tried, convicted and punished.

Mr. TAYLOR (La.) believed that Matteson was disgraceful as an entire and that his conduct was disgraceful as an entire and that his conduct was disgraceful as an entire

Mr. TAYLOR (La.) believed that Matteson was guilty, and that his conduct was disgraceful as as American citizen; but contended that the Constitution gave Congress no power to expel a member, except for disorderly conduct. The House should adopt rules which should be the ground for expulsion. He anticipated no good results from deciding this case in the absence of such rules. Mr. Matteson's constituanticipated no good results from deciding this case in the absence of such rules. Mr. Matteson's constitu-ents doubtless would next November place the seal of condemnation upon his conduct. Each constituency should have the right to decide for itself the character

should have the right to decide for itself the character of its own representative.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) said that the people of Mr. Matteson's Congressional District had a right to be represented on the floor of this House, but Mr. Matteson's absence shows conclusively that he ought not to be here. Neither the sickness of a wife, nor the death of a father, nor the illness of friends, should death a Member from his post. He rejoiced that the work of purification had been commenced by the Republican party, and invoked the House to establish a precedent by an immediate decision.

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) was opposed to hasty action,

publican party, and immediate decision.

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) was opposed to hasty action and therefore moved the reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) contended that it was the right

and duty of the House to expel a member for improper conduct, but thought that its action should be controlled by good and sufficient reasons. It was due to Mr. Matteson's constituents that the House should act in order to give them an opportunity to pass upon his conduct. He favored the reservence to a Select or

his conduct. He invoiced the reservence to a Source or other Committee.

Mr. NICHOLS (Ohio) would refer the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary. He doubted whether the House had the power to expel Mr. Matteson again. He believed that Ar. Stattsonic trial was a factor of the process of as to the particular manner of dealing with such ques

Mr. JONES (Tonn.) said that he would expel Mr. Mr. JONES (Tonn.) said that he would exper mt.
Matteson, not only as a punishment, but for the punication of the House. He would favor his expulsion as long as he (Jones) should be a member of the House, if Mr. Matteson's constituents should reslect him. He

a member of the American Congress. Mr. CURTIS (Iowa) considered Mr. Matteson cu-

Mr. CURTIS (Iowa) considered Mr. Mattesoa suworthy to associate with members. Their self-respect
required his expulsion.
Mr. HARRIS (III.) defended the resolution. He
said that a gress outrage had been committed; and
the House, by the expulsion of Mr. Matteson, had removed a loathsome excrescence. In expelling his
again, they were not punishing him twice tor the same
offense, but only vindicating the character of the
House. He would not be compelled to sit with villains and scoundrels if he could help himself. The
country demanded Matteson's expulsion.

House. He would not be compened to sit wita way lains and secondels if he could help himself. The country demanded Matteson's expulsion.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) asked whether Matteson's constituents had demanded it, or whether there were any petitions for it?

Mr. HARRIS (Ill.) said that he had received batches of letters and newspapers, but did'nt knew nor care about petitions. The House was acting independently of Matteson's constituents.

Mr. GROW (Penn.) said that the letter on which the charges against Matteson was based was known to his constituents at the time he was elected to Congress. The gentleman from Illinois had said that he would not sit here with rogues and villains; but (continued Mr. Grow) the people of the Congressional Districts choose our associates. If members have this right, if they can say who shall sit here, they can exercise the power of tyrants. Suppose a convicted murdeter was sent here, could the majority drive him out? He protested against such an assumption.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—61 against 122.

It was then referred to a Select Committee by 21

It was then referred to a Select Committee by 2 against 87. Adjourned. Rhode Island Democratic Conver-

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and Welcome B. Sayles was elected President After a sharp debate, the Convention adjourned to the 18th of March, without making any nominations.

The State Inebriate Asylum. ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858. The Board of Trustees of the State Insbride

The Board of Trustees of the State Instrib.
Asylum met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Hes
BENJAMIN F. BUTTER presiding.
The Hon. R. H. Walworth, from the Committee of
Location, reported that the Asylum would be be
cated and commenced in May next.
Dr. Francis of New-York, James S. Wadsworth of
Genesec, Geo. Folsom and Edward Turner of NewYork, and Hamilton Murray of Oswego, were elected
a Committee on Construction and Repairs.
The Hon. R. H. Walworth was appointed to draft
a memorial to the Legislature asking the appropriation
of fifty persecut of the license moneys for the Asylum
The memorial was signed by all the members of the
Board.

Subscriptions to the amount of \$50,000 have aired?

The Ohio River.

Cincinstall, Thursday, Feb. 25, 18.4.
The river is full of ice and navigation is still one pended. The water in the channel at this point assures 8 feet and is rising.

LOUISVILER, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 25, 1833.
The river is rising, with 5 feet of water in the case.

Meeting of the Canadian Parlia-

Toronto, Thursday, Feb. 25, 183.
The rest Parliament met here to-day. There was very tall effectance of members beliefet general Smite, the Ministerial candidate for Speaker, we exclude a large majority. The flowerest General's special wall be delivered to more we.